ANOTHER RECORD BROKEN, FROM THE BRIDGE TO A ROOF

THE NEW-YORK CUTS DOWN THE TIME FROM SOUTHAMPTON BY AN HOUR.

AN AVERAGE SPEED OF TWENTY KNOTS KEPT OF BY THE FLEET AMERICAN LINE STEAMER -FAVORABLE CONDITIONS OF THE

The stately steamship New-York of the Ameriine arrived here yesterday from Southamp nutes, in which time 3,050 miles were covered an average speed of 20 knots an hour. Thus star westward record of her sister ship paris came from Southampton in 6 days, 9 ours and 37 minutes, and her time was then as the fastest ever made from South

Now it must sink into obscurity. When the flyer was reported as passing Fire agents could hardly believe the news, but when second telegram came in, briefly saying that the big vessel had passed that red-hulled floating clock, they were aroused to face the fact that

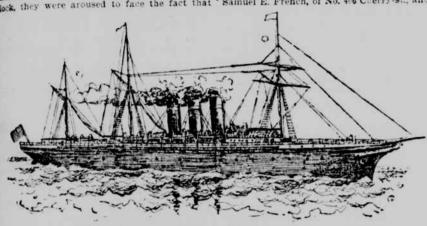
AN UNKNOWN MAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

HE LEAPED FROM THE BIG STRUCTURE AND LANDED ON THE TOP OF A BUILDING ON

HOLE IN THE HEAVY PLANKING.

Bridge last night about 8:30 o'clock and was killed instantly. He dropped from the south roadway, well, who had recently been at work on the Lexabout forty feet from the New-York pier, and struck on the roof of the Clyde Line pier, which lies directly underneath, knocking a hole about a and going partly through.

Fitzgibbons, who was leaning against the railing st. and First-ave, just before 11 o'clock when a of the north roadway. He had jumped from the truck upon which he had been riding, and when Fitzgibbons saw him was climbing over the outer railing of the roadway. The officer shouted and sprang toward him, but before he could reach him he had let go his hold and disappeared, falling 100 feet to the pier. The dray upon which the man had been riding had stopped when the occunathhouse, the Sandy Hook light-ship, at 5:45 pants heard the shouting. It was driven by Samuel E. French, of No. 406 Cherry-st., and with



ton had been made, and by their pet, the New York. Then there was great if subdued joy in

The "ocean antelope" dropped her anchor off quarantine at 6:32 o'clock, and one hour and ten minutes later the crowd on the "upper deck" of the pier of the American Line gave the New-York a rousing cheer as she glided slowly up and was warped into the slip. Her decks were crowded with passengers and baggage, her lights shope brightly, and the hoarse shouts of command given as the big vessel slowly came alongside her pier, were music to the ears of the passengers and the friends waiting to receive The moment the gangplank had been thrown down-or rather, hoisted up-there was a rush to get aboard and to come ashore, and for a few minutes there was a jam of people-a m of jolly, laughing, good-natured people, all The passengers were easily distinguished from those who had come to receive them. The travellers wore an air of superiority, tempered with condescension, and the welcoming ones were exuberant.

superiority, tempered with condex-certion, and the welcoming ones were exuberant.

A Tribune reporter found Captain Jamieson in his snug cable. The captain was receiving the congratulations of some of his many friends and many of his passengers. But he found time to say: "We had a very quist and uneventful trip. On the third day out there was a bit of fog which bothered us. So we slowed down and only nade 490 miles for the twenty-four hours. But he weather cleared, and then, with smooth seas and gentle winds, we put on full speed, and you know the rest yourself."

The story of the voyage is, briefly, as follows. The New-York left Southampton on Saturday, August 18, at 12.18 p. m. At 1.48 p. m. The Medles were passed and the open seas lay broad before the big vessel, waiting to be conquered.

Needles were passed and the open seas asy modeles the big vessel, waiting to be conquered. And they were vanquished. That day's run was set miles, and on Sunday, August 19, 498 miles. Were logged. Monday was foggy, so the run was conj 480 miles, but on Tuesday the big ship "got miles her stride." so to speak, and the day's run was 566 miles. Wednesday's record was 435 miles, and on Thursday the log-book bore the record of 100 miles. The trifling 109 miles to Fire Island we hardly worthy of mention.

The fog already mentioned lasted for twenty-the fog already mentioned lasted for twenty-the hours, or perhaps even a better record could have been made. The average speed of the Cammania, of the Cunard Line, when she made her neord last week, was 21.49 knots an hour.

The New-York brought 545 passengers in her fast and second cabins and 400 in the steerage. Among the cabin passengers were:

M. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Adams, William M. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Adams, Mrs. Perc

The New-York brought 545 passengers in her first and second cabins and 400 in the steerage. Among the cabin passengers were:

M. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Adams, William Easterly Ashton, T. C. Atherholt, Baroness de Easterly Ashton, T. C. Atherholt, B. C. Brown, the Bar, Mr. A. Beardise, Miss. Grace C. Bluwell, S. C. Bussel, G. C. Corson, E. A. Carter, B. B. Ball, O. H. Babcock, E. C. Corson, E. A. Carter, S. F. Carr, C. B. Cusha, D. P. William T. Carolin, the Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Corson, E. A. Carter, S. F. Carr, C. B. Cusha, D. P. William T. Carolin, the Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Clarke, Dr. R. O. Clawell, A. C. Cutter, R. D. Clarke, Dr. R. O. Clawell, A. C. Cutter, R. D. Clarke, Dr. R. O. Clawell, A. C. Cutter, R. D. Clarke, Dr. R. O. Clawell, A. C. Cutter, R. D. Clarke, Dr. R. O. Clawell, A. C. Cutter, R. D. Clarke, Dr. R. O. Clawell, A. C. Cutter, R. D. Clarke, Dr. R. O. Clawell, A. C. Cutter, R. D. Clarke, Dr. R. O. Clawell, A. C. Cutter, R. D. Clarke, Dr. R. O. Clawell, A. C. Cutter, R. D. Clarke, Dr. R. O. Clawell, A. C. Cutter, R. D. Clarke, Dr. R. O. Clawell, A. C. C. Harvell, Jeremlah Head, Arch Potter, Mr. Mary Frisbee, E. C. Drake, R. G. Galt, R. Mary Frisbee, E. C. Drake, R. G. Galt, R. M. L. Kellogk, J. K. Lawell, Jeremlah Head, Arch Potter, Mr. Sand, F. George B. Harrison, Edgar T. James, George B. Harrison, Edgar T. James, George B. Harrison, Edgar T. James, George B. Mary Frisbee, E. C. Drake, R. G. King, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lawson, Mrs. H. L. Kellogk, J. S. Low, J. W. Lawson, Mrs. H. L. Kellogk, J. S. Low, J. W. Lawson, Mrs. and J. McCandless, Miss Helen McCandless, Mr. and Mrs. G. Le Hon, Professor C. Leidich, Mr. and Mrs. G. Le Hon, Professor C. Leidich, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moller, J. S. Morgan, W. J. Mattingly, Dr. Mr. J. W. Morler, M. S. Morgan, W. J. Mattingly, Dr. W. L

WHISKEY TRUST GETS ITS MONEY.

NAMED NEW-YORK BANKS ADVANCE THE MUCH-NEEDED FUNDS TO GET THE

horia, Ill., Aug. 24.—Mr. Gibbs, vice-president, Mr. Hinkle, secretary of the lilinois Trust and Mr. Bags Bank of Chicago, and the trustees of the Mr. Trust with \$5,000,000, are in the city in measurable with the President Beggs, of the hat Mr. Beggs said that all the preliminaries hat Mr. Beggs said that all the preliminaries with the margood of the Beggs also stated that it was the margoods in this city and at Pekin at once.

Baltimore, Aug. 24 (Special).—Collector Vandiver

more, Aug. 24 (Special).—Collector Vandiver ay said that the rush to take whiskey out of was about ended in this district. The taxes hid have reached a fraction over \$900,000 during be two weeks. In spite of the heavy removals, havever, not one-fourth of the bonded whiskey is the district has been taken out. The Collector climates that there are still 180,000 barrels of birtis in bond.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—President John J. Mitchell, of Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, stated to-day his bank was simply acting as trustee for the eal lenders of \$4,000,000 needed to get the Trust's whiskey out of bond before the increased tax went into operation. He said certain New-York banks, which he did not care to name, were the lenders of the money, which is secured by possession of the wiskey taken out of bond. The Lilnois Trust and avings Bank, as agent, will put the liquor in ware-touses and hold it to the satisfaction of the bortowers and lenders. The value of the whiskey to the tunned over will be \$6,000,000. The total as on whiskey in bond here is \$1,000,000, and the tax of the bonded whiskey is in the Peoria and leat warehouses of the Government.

The financiers of the trust had a difficult task trying to borrow such a vast sum even on the saple security of its product. It is said that the chicage banks were not willing to make the loan the collateral offered, and it is said that Nelson the collateral offered, and it is said that Nelson the collateral offered, and it is said that Nelson the collateral offered, and it is said that Nelson the collateral offered, and it is said that Nelson the trust's notes made for the purpose of the Trust's notes made for the purpose of the money that was so badly needed. ey out of bond before the increased tax went

THE CLYDE LINE PIER, BREAKING A

the fastest westward passage from Southamp- | him were two companions. French said that the man had asked him for a ride, as is frequently done at the New-York entrance, and after he got on the rear French and his companions paid

little attention to him. They had never seen him

Fitzgibbons telephoned to the Bridge station of the occurrence, and then, together with Bridge Policemen John Farrell, John Shanley and Brady, went down to the Clyde pier for the body. When they arrived there, they found the watchman, Edward Hawkins, on the roof. Hawkins had been sitting in the pier shed, and with him were his wife and two children. He heard the thud of a heavy body striking the roof at the lower end, and on running down there he saw that a hole had been knocked into the thick planking and a portion of a man's body was sticking through. He climbed upon the roof and there found the body of the unknown suicide. The body had struck the roof in a kneeling position, and the knees had made the jagged hole in the roof and were seen from below by Hawkins.

knees had made the lakked hade were seen from below by Hawkins.

The suicide was a man about fifty years old and dressed in rather coarse but clean clothing, and dressed in rather coarse but clean clothing. and dressed in rather coarse but clean clothing, a black sack suit and a white shirt. He was about six feet eight in height and had blue eyes, and a sandy mustache. The front part of his head was somewhat baid. He wore neither collar, crayat nor waistcoat. He had the appearance of a German workman, but his hands showed no signs of hard manual labor. In his pockets

of a German workman, but his pockets on signs of hard manual labor. In his pockets no signs of hard manual labor. In his pockets was found nothing to show his identity—only a horn-hundled pocketknife, a package of tobacco; a handkerchief, a cigar butt and one cent.

When the officers and watchman reached the body to the man was dead. His right leg was broken and the body bruised and contused. Policeman Farrell and his companions lowered the body to the pier and then took it to the Bridge entrance in a stretcher. An hour later the Coroner's permit to remove the body was obtained, and it was sent to the Morgue.

From the general appearance of the man it is supposed that he was out of work and decided to kill himself. When he spondent and decided to kill himself. When he stondent and decided to kill himself. When he stondent and decided to kill himself. When he stondent and decided to kill himself.

G. W. BEEKMAN FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT FOR THE NEW JERSEY OFFICE FOR WHICH CAPTAIN PAR

Washington Aug. 24.-The President to-day sent the Senate the following nominations, among

John W. Beekman, United States Attorney for the John W. District of New-Jersey.
Samuel Puleston, United States marshal for the
Northern District of Florida.
James Daugherty, Surveyor of Customs at Peoria,

The office for District-Attorney for the District of New-Jersey is the one for which Captain Parker was formerly nominated by the President, afterward withdrew the nomination at the request of Senator McPherson. This action and the Sena-tor's course attracted much attention at the time,

of Senator McPherson. This action and the stantor's course attracted much attention at the time,
and aroused not a little criticism. It was said that
Senator McPherson had recommended Captain
Parker for some New-Jersey office without specifying any one in particular, and had praised the
Captain warmly. The President sent in his name
for the District-Attorneyship, but Senator McPherson wanted another man named for the place
and persuaded Mr. Cleveland to withdraw the
Captain's nomination.

J. W. Beekman was born in Montgomery Township, Somerset County, N. J., February 28, 1844. He
is a resident of Perth Amboy, and since 1877 has
been its City Attorney. Last year he represented
the 1st Assembly District in the House of the NewJersey Legislature. During his service he was
chairman of the Committee on Raifroads and
Canals. He has been a School Commissioner for
two years in Perth Amboy, and for one year was
president of the Board of Education.

STRIKE CONDITIONS UNCHANGED.

A PROSPECT, HOWEVER, THAT SOME FALL RIVER MANUFACTURERS MAY BREAK THE CUR-TAILMENT AGREEMENT.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 24.—The first day of the big shutdown of mills here has passed off without a disturbance of any kind. While the present feela disturbance of any kind. While the present feeling exists between the manufacturers who forced the shutdown, an a result of the meeting of the weavers who voted it last Friday night, no sensational stories of poverty, oppression or abuse of the rights of capital and labor will be well founded so far as Fall River is concerned. The Iron Works mills and the Conanicut mills are running in full to-day under the wage schedule in force a week ago, while and the Conanicut mills are running in the under the wage schedule in force a week ago, while the Durfee and Seaconnet mills are being fully operated on a 10 per cent reduction. There are other mills in the city which can be operated if the treasurers decide to break the agreement they entered into before August 6. There is a growing hope that the manufacturers of the city will not shut down by agreement longer than Labor Day, and to-night there is every prospect that some men will be released from their agreement or will break away from it before that time.

To-night the gossip of the town is that Agent Chase, of King Philip mill, is the primary cause of the present trouble. As a matter of fact, Agent Chase did not attend the meeting of manufacturers at which the cutdown was decided upon. He always opposed a cutdown of wages as a means of making settlements of labor troubles. He has made himself a mark in the city because of the progressive methods. It is gratifying to many treasurers that he has been compelled to shut down and feel the effects of his policy.

New-Bedford, Mass., Aug. 24 (Special).—No change under the wage schedule in force a week ago, while

New-Bedford, Mass., Aug. 24 (Special).—No change can be noticed to night in the strike situation. The can be noticed to-night in the strike situation. The State Board of Arbitration has left town, to return in a few days. The members feel satisfied with their first visit. The result of the conference last night is viewed by the labor leaders as doing neither harm nor good, but others think good will result. Some of the mills paid their help to-day every cent due them, even for cloth now on the looms. It is pretty well understood that other yarn mills besides the Howland plants will start up on Monday, but on the reduced schedule of wages. If day, but on the reduced schedule of wages, if the enough operatives go in to operate the mills, they will continue work; otherwise, they will close. The Danbury hatters have offered to furnish aid to the strikers.

Suncook, N. H., Aug. 24.—Six hundred out of 1.500

strikers. Suncook, N. H., Aug. 24.—Six hundred out of 1,500 mill operatives are out to-night, and there is a possibility that the mills may have to shut down on Monday. Everything is quiet. At a mass-meeting this forenoon the strikers voted to remain out, 200 more having left work to-day, including forty ring more having left work to-day, including forty ring spinners. Merchants here will not give much spinners, Merchants here will not give much credit if a shutdown occurs, and the outlook is decidedly unpleasant. mill operatives are out to-night, and there is a pos-

STABBED TO DEATH.

JOHN NOLAN FOUND BLEEDING FROM A FATAL WOUND.

"BARRY IS THE MAN," HE GASPS, AND THEN FALLS UNCONSCIOUS. THREE ARRESTS MADE

-ONE OF THE MEN BEARS THE NAME

John Nolan, twenty-five years old, a ne'er-doington-ave, cable road, was stabbed in the throat about 10:30 o'clock last night at Thirty-third-st.

Policeman John Cameron, of the East Thirty The man was first seen by Bridge Policeman fifth-st. station, was standing at Thirty-fourthman ran up to him and excitedly exclaimed:

There is a man stabbed down at Thirty-third-st.' Cameron blew his whistle and ran down Firstto Thirty-third-st. Leaning against a fire hydrant on the corner was a man bleeding proother men, who were trying to stop with hand-The policeman sent in a hurry call for an ambulance, and then turned to the wounded man, who was manifestly sinking fast, gasped out his name, and the officer seeing death was fast approaching said: "Who stabbed you?" "Barry did it: Barry did it; find Barry!" gasped the wounded man.

"What's his first name?" asked the officer. The man tried to answer but strength failed him. With sudden choking at the throat he sank unconscious to the pavement. Another policeman at that moment coming up, they placed Nolan in as easy a position as possible and waited for the ambulance. When it arrived the doctor shock his head and ordered the man to be carried as quickly as possible to Bellevue. There it was found that a stab wound on the left side of the throat had penetrated the jugular vein, and in spite of every effort to save him the man died

After taking Noian to the hospital the policemen returned as quickly as possible to the place where they had found the wounded man. They discovered the three men who had surrounded him when he was first seen in a nearby barraom and arrested them on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder. They had been seen by the officers talking with Noian at Thirty-third-st, a few minutes before the stabbing occurred. They were taken to Believue Hospital for identification, but the wounded man was by this time unconscious and could make no statement. They were therefore locked up in the East Thirty-fifth-st, station. After taking Nolan to the hospital the police-

ment. They were therefore locked up in the last Thirty-fifth-st, station.

They gave their names as William Gill, thirty-nine years old, of No. 329 East Thirty-second-st; John F. Downing, thirty-six years old, of No. 337 East Thirtieth-st, and John Barry, fifty-eight years old, of No. 589 First-ave. The three denied that they knew anything about the stabbing, and Barry added that he never carried a knife. After a good deal of questioning, however, he at length said: "Well, he was very abusive. He called me names."

Barry has a son named Harry, and he also

all been drinking together and afterward got into an argument. Notan probably abused Barry, and his son, they think, may have come along and taken his part to the extent of using his knife. Detectives Tierney and Neion are work-ing on the case and hope to secure important ev-dence before long. All the men, it is said, are of the "Old Hag Gang," which used to terrify the

A BATTLE WITH "HOBOES."

TWO OF THE TRAMPS THOUGHT TO BE FATALLY HURT.

SHERIFF TAGGART, OF ERIE COUNTY, DEFIED BY THE BAND UNDER "COUNT" RYBA-KOWSKI NEAR BUFFALO.

Aug. 24.—There was a pitched battle noon between "Count" Rybakowski's followers and a band of men headed by Sheriff Taggart The Sheriff's men consisted of deputies, policemen and citizens. After the battle two of the tramps were found lying on the field with crushed skulls, and it was believed that they would die. When the "Count" and his followers were

taken to Justice Forster's house, near the city line, they were temporarily placed in a field near the house. Sheriff Taggart, his deputies, several policemen and a number of citizens stood near. The "Count" learned that a sentence of ninety days had been fixed up for him, and that his men would also be sent to prison for varying terms. He gathered his men in a circle, and he stood in the middle of the circle, which was about three men deep. Every member of the army was armed with a big club. "Hoys, will you stand by me?" cried the

"Hoys, will you stand by me?" cried the "Count."

"We will," they all shouted in unison. The Commonwealers drew closely about their leader, and it became evident that they intended to fight for freedom. Then Sheriff Taggart shouted to his deputies: "Take that man," and he also commanded the policemen standing near and all citizens within bound of his voice to fall in as special deputy-sheriffs. He was obeyed. The denuties and police advanced upon the "hoboes." Several shots were fired, and there was a short, share struggle. Clubs of the deputies and policemen came into vigorous play. For about three minutes the "Count's" army held their ground, fighting desperately with their clubs. Then they broke and ran, all but about eight of them, who stood close to the "Count." The "Count." seeing that most of his followers had fled, ran after them, and the remnant of his band followed.

Sheriff Taggart's men took after them quickly. They overtook the "Count" and arrested him and several of his followers. The others were closely pursued, the Sheriff giving orders that every man of them be arrested. The "Count" stood inactive in the midst of bis followers and took no hand in the fight. When the battle was over two tramps were found lying or the field with broken heads. They were so badly injured that it was believed they will de. Several others in the "Count" army were hurt, but not seriously. All of the shots came from Sheriff Taggart's men, but none of them took effect. The tramps had only their clubs. Two policemen received injuries and some of the citizens suffered from the tramps' clubs, but on the side of Sheriff Taggart's men there were no serious injuries.

DARING ROBBERY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

KNOCKED SENSELESS-THE THIEF TAKES \$50 AND ESCAPES.

well-mannered fellow about thirty-five years old entered the office of G. W. Thetford, coal dealer, No. 233 West Forty-second-st., at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The office was deserted except yesterday afternoon. The office was deserted except for Henry Mayrhoefer, nineteen years old, one of the clerks, and the stranger asked permission to use the telephone for a few minutes. The permis-sion was granted and the man went behind the counter to the telephone, which stood back of where Mayrhoefer was working at the firm's books and next to a desk in which was kept the firm's cash hox.

Mayrhoefer was working at the firm's books and next to a desk in which was kept the firm's cash box.

The man, after using the telephone, thanked the clerk courteously and offered him 20 cents in payment. The young man took out his keys and opened the cash drawer to return 5 cents change, inside the cash box, as he opened it, were seen bills and siliver to the amount of about 50. No sooner was the money exposed than the stranger drew himself together and struck Mayrhoefer a blow in the face which knocked him senssiess to the floor. Then gathering up the 50, he quietly left the place.

Nobody noticed which way the robber went, and a minute afterward he had disappeared. It is supposed that he stepped on a cross-town car, which quickly carried him sway.

Mayrhoefer lay senseless on the floor until a truck driver discovered the rifled cashbox and the unconscious form beside it. A hurry call was sent for an ambulance, and Dr. Christian, of Roosevelt Hospital, treated Mayrhoefer so that he was able to resume his work. Detectives Dale and Thompson were placed on the case. In the course of an hour they succeeded in obtaining a clew which they believe will lead to the arrest of the thief. They believe will lead to the arrest of the thief.

TWO SCORES OF LIVES LOST, WILLIE BENNETT, SIXTEEN YEARS OLD,

MINE DISASTER IN THE STATE OF

WASHINGTON.

THIRTY-SEVEN BODIES RECOVERED - MEAGRE DETAILS OF THE CALAMITY - BLACK

this city by Manager Smith, of the mine comand many miners, both white and black, were im prisoned. Later, a second telegram was received reading substantially as follows:

The officials in this city are reticent, and re yond the fact that the mine caught fire and

mouth of the mine, frantic with grief. Their lamentations are heartrending moving th strongest to tears.

A telegram at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon states that the fire was thought to be out and the damage will not be so extensive as at first supposed. The smoke had the effect of deceiving the nen as to the extent of the fire.

No more bodies have been recovered up to this hour, but men are now engaged in exploring

GAS IN THE MINE EXPLODED. ONE MAN KILLED AND EIGHT INJURED IN A

PENNSYLVANIA COLLIERY. Pottsville, Penn., Aug. 24.-Shortly after noon to day an explosion of gas took place in the workings of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's colliery at Gilberton, by which one

Killed-Frank McCormick, fire boss, of Shenan-Killed-Frank Sictorius Ball, Polish, aged eighteen, driver boy, of Shenandoah.

Injured George Davis, of Gilberton: Thomas Leahy, inside foreman, of Gilberton, basily burned and in a serious condition. Enoch Singerly, of Gilberton: James Toomey, of Turkey Run; William Schultz, of Shenandoah; Harry Buchanan, of Gilberton; William Davis, of Turkey Run.

There were two distinct explosions. The first was heard by men at the heaft of the slope, and Foreman Leahy, who was at the top, immediately

Foreman Leahy, who was at the top, immediately descended, and was caught by the second explosion. The news of the accident spread like wildlire through the Mahanoy Valley, and in a short time the vicinity of the mine slope was crowded with people, mostly women and children. Nearly all of them had fathers, husbands and brothers in the mine Owing to the deadly after-damp that always follows an explorion of this kind and the way the gangway

an explorion of this kind and the way the gangway and inside passages were wrecked, the work of hunting for the bodies proceeded slowly and was attended with great risk of life.

Gilberton colliers is not considered a gaseous mine, and only one incident of this kind is reported there from explosions, but it is supposed a small body of gas was dislodged and explosed by a blast, and the falling coal from the pillar exposed a larger body that was fired by the explosion of the first. No account of the accident could be learned from the men who were at work at the point, because those who are alive are so badly burned around the head and mouth that they could not talk.

Gilberton colliers has a capacity of 175,000 tons annually, and employs 674 men and boys.

FOUR MINERS ROASTED TO DEATH.

Creede, Col., Aug. 24.-Four miners in the Ame thyst mine this morning were literally roasted to death. They were "Tom" Eversole and Hugh Fay, of Colorado; "Archie" McDowell, of Halifax, N. S. and Charles Proctor, of Potawattomie, Kan., th and Charles Proctor, of Potawattomie, Kan., the latter three single men. The shafthouse caught fire from a candle at 5 o'clock a. m., and so great was the heat that the wire cable holding the skip was melted and the huge iron cage, heated to a red heat, fell to the bottom of the shaft, carrying with it the four men above named, who were on the ladders. It will take a day or two to recover the bodies. The It will take a day or two to recover the bodies. The standard of the miles and machines will be about \$20.00, loss on the mills and machines will be about \$20.00. The damage to the mine proper cannot yet he determined. The Amethyst was owned by Senator Wolcott, D. H. Moffett and other Denver men.

THE STORY OF EZETA'S FLIGHT.

HE SAYS HIS PARTY WERE KEPT ABOARD THE BENNINGTON AGAINST THEIR WILL.

San Francisco, Aug. 24.—The fugitive Salvadorian, General Ezeta, and his companions, who were arrested yesterday on the United States steamship Bennington by United States marshals, steamship Hennington by United States marshals, passed the night in the Marshal's office. To a reporter Ezeta said that between April 20 and May 3 three battles were fought near Santa Ana, in which his forces were defeated.

Ezeta was wounded in the head on May 3, and was concealed in a house. Two weeks later, with was conceased in a money.

300 of his followers, he made his way to the seacoast. There he found the Bennington and asked for refuge until the steamer San Boules, on her way north, should arrive, four days later. When the San Boules arrived the refugees were not al-

the San Boules arrived the refugees were not allowed to board her, but were kept against their will on the Bennington.

Ezeta explains the charge of murder against him by saying that he did not kill the man, but that the teamster who tried to intercept him was shot the teamster who tried to intercept him was shot by one of his men, an American. Lieutenant Coffin corroborates the story as regards the bank robbery. Ezeta says he took the money from the bank, giving his receipt for it, as President of the bank, giving his receipt for it, as President of the Bepublic, and used it for paying his soldiers. This, Republic, and used it for paying his soldiers. This, the declares, he had a right to do under the laws of the country. General Bustamento, who is accused of hanging four men, says that he hanged them, but that the men were deserters from the army, but that the men were deserters from the army, hi fact, all the offences charged against the refugees are explained by them as committed while attempting to execute the laws of the country.

SUICIDE OF LIEUTENANT RATHBORN. Perry, O. T., Aug. 24.-John R. Rathborn, Lleutenant of a company of the United States soldiers

DEATH IN A BURNING MINE. A YOUTHFUL "DICK" TURPIN. TO ADJOURN ON TUESDAY.

"HOLDS UP" TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

HE MEETS THEM IN A LONELY PLACE NEAR ROSLYN, L. L. AND, REVOLVER IN HAND,

The wood leading to the tower of Harper Hill, on the outskirts of Roslyn, L. I., was the scene of a bold highway robbery on Tuesday afternoon, in which Willie Bennett, the sixteen-year-old son of Oliver Bennett, a painter and horse dealer played the leading part. The would-be robber is

ow occupying a cell in the Queens County jail.

He was held by Justice Sobey to await the action of the Grand Jury. Young Bennett is a remarkably tall boy fo his age. He was released from a house of refuge eight months ago, after serving a term of sixteen months there. When he reappeared in the he was to all appearances a model young man. He was apprenticed to a painter, but of late had done no work and spent most of his time in the woods leading to the Harper Hill

On Tuesday afternoon young Bennett took up his station near the tower as usual. He lingered near the place until the approach of little Sarah Lawrence, the ten-year-old daughter of James Lawrence, of Hempstead, and Clara Jacobs, fourteen years old, a daughter of Postoffice Inspector Jacobs, of this city. The girls were seated in a little dogcart, drawn by a pony. They were well dressed and attracted Willie's attention. When the girls reached a point in the road known as the picnic grounds, Bennett jumped out from behind a tree and grasped the bridle of the

pony.
"I want money," said Bennett, brandishing a big revolver in the girls' faces.
"We have no money," said Miss Jacobs.
"Here are five cents, all the money I've got,"

Id Miss Lawrence.
"I want a dolla, or your life," said the young

"I want a dolla, or your life," said the young highwayman, swinging his revolver in the air. At this moment a noise was heard in the adjoining woods, and Miss Lawrence said; "Here comes some one. Let us cry for help."

Bennett immediately let go the bridle and disappeared in the woods. The girls whipped up the pony and drove to Roger's blacksmith shop, where they told the story of their adventure. Then they drove home.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Thursday morning Mr. Lawrence aroused Justice Sobey and asked for a warrant for Bennett's arrest. He learned the name of the young highwayman from the description furnished by his daughter. Bennett was arrested soon after daylight by Constable Seaman. He had the revolver in his possession, but denies that he threatened the life of the girls or accompanied his demands for money with any hostile demonstration. tile demonstration. rely asked the girls for a few pennies" he

"I merely asked the girls for a few pennies" he said, "and when they told me they only had five cents I refused to take them and let them go."

Three years ago Bennett stole a pony from the stables of the late Edward L. Warner, at East Williston. While trying to sell the pony to the Rev. Mr. Thompson the following morning he was arrested and committed to a House of Refuge at the request of his father.

A BRITISH CONSUL ARRESTED

BOLD MOVE BY THE NICARAGUANS AT BLUEFIELDS.

MANY RESIDENTS OF THE TOWN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN, TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY COMMISSIONER MADRIZ.

-Orleans, Aug. 24.-Advices received here last night from Bluefields, Nicaragua, under date of August 16, say that the Nicaraguans have made a ve which has stirred up much feeling and is likely and Minister Madriz decided to send with them those persons whom he thought were guilty ing Consul Hatch, the British representative, was sent for, and when he responded to the call he was ner. The move was kept with the outside, no one knew of his arrest for

the building to secure permission to have certain freight released from the custom-house, he was also placed under arrest. Then Harry Brown, an Engplaced under arrest. Then Harry Brown, an Englishman, called to assist Mr. Lampton, who is a resident of Nathens, in getting the freight, when he, too, was arrested. The next move was against Captain G. B. Wiltbanks, the American who accepted the position of judge under the Mosquito Government. H. C. Ingram, J. O. Thomas, H. A. Hodgson, Washington Glower, John Kyter and George Hodgson, all Mosquito Creoles, were arrested. After these men were detained for an hour or more, the these men were detained for an hour or more, the Americans in the neighborhood were attracted by the signs they made from the windows. The English officers stationed on shore went to the building to earn the cause of Hatch's absence, and were told the men were under arrest. Mr. Hatch dropped paper from the side window, telling of his arrest and the desire of the Nicaraguans to take him and his companions to Managua. A note was immediately sent to the English cruiser and the news distributed along the foreign quarter. Consul Seat, of the United States, was informed, and called on Madriz. The latter said these persons were going to the interior to stand trial. He could not get

Madriz. The latter stand trial, He could not get to the interior to stand trial. He could not get enough evidence to conviet them now, but he was sure they were implicated. Consul Seat then sent dispatches to the Columbia.

What the charges against the men are Madriz does not say. He has not even informed the Americans nor the English Consul. The latter, it is believed, is charged with having incited the Jamaicans to riot and bloodshed. The owners of the Yuiu, when told of the arrests, positively stated that their hoat should not leave Bluefleids, and thus the only transport which can stand the sea is taken away from them. Even should Captain Sumner submit to the action of Madriz, the American population, it is said, would demand the release of the innocent men by force of arms, if necessary.

General Lacayo, just after this news was made public, declared that Madriz was alone responsible for the arrests. Lacayo said that it was not legal to take the men to Managua. The American population is greatly excited.

THE NEWS RECEIVED IN LONDON.

London, Aug. 25. The Government has received a dispatch confirming the report that the British Consul at Bluefields, Mr. Hatch, has been arrested and imprisoned by Nicaraguans, "The Standard" omments thus upon the news:

Despite the fact that the offence is of the gravest nature, the idea of Nicaragua defying Great Britain, also the way in which Mr. Hatch informed the officers of his capture, suggest the comic opera. We may be confident that the United States will not hesitate to support a demand for satisfaction for ribis outrage.

SHOT BY AN INSANE MAN. A BUFFALO TAILOR BADLY WOUNDED BY FORMER EMPLOYE.

Buffalo, Aug. 24.-Another attempt at murder was made here this morning when Carl Lauer, a Pole, walked into the tailor shop of Alois J. Mehltretter, No. 367 Broadway, and, stealing up behind the proprietor, fired three shots into his back, Mehltretter fell to the floor and the Pole fied, but was captured soon afterward. The wounded man was removed to the Fitch Hospital, where two of the bullets were extracted. The surgeons fear that the third one has penetrated the lungs and

may cause death. Pole once worked for Mehltretter, but for several months has been an inmate of the insane asylum, from which he was released last week as cured. Mehitretter knows of no reason for the assault except that he and Lauer had a quarrel some time ago over a young woman, but he says the affair was not serious. Lauer was taken to Police Headquarters, where he raved and shrieked until exhausted. He is undoubtedly insane. He labors under the hallucination that by some means Mehitretter has infused some of his blood and that of the young woman into him (Lauer), and that as a consequence he cannot control his actions. The trouble between the two men arose from the young woman becoming annoyed at Lauer's attentions and complaining to Mehitretter, who ordered Lauer, who was then in his employ, to cease them. Soon afterward Lauer became insane and was committed to the asylum. some time ago over a young woman, but he says

CONGRESS FIXES THE DAY.

EVIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S INTEN-

TION AS TO THE TARIFF BILL HE WILL DOUBTLESS SHIRK RESPONSIBILITY

AND ALLOW THE MEASURE TO BECOME A LAW WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE-THE

APPEALS OF THE DEMOCRATIC

LEADERS DISREGARDED.

Washington, Aug. 24.-The adoption to-day by both Houses of Congress of a resolution providing for an adjournment sine die on Tuesday next is accepted as an authoritative confirmation of President Cleveland's purpose to allow the Gorman Tariff bill to become a 'aw without his signature. Great pressure had been brought to bear upor him by the Democratic leaders in the House, as well as by the "Cuckoos" in the Senate, to accept his proper share of responsibility for the tariff legislation on which the Democratic party is to go to the country this fall, and to allow Congress to adjourn without waiting for the ten-day veto or non-veto option to expire. Mr. Cleveland har apparently been unmoved by these appeals to his political courage and sense of party responsibility, and has definitely informed the House managers that he prefers to wash his hands of the "dishonor and perfidy" in which they involved themselves by accepting the tainted Senate bill.

The decision of the House leaders to end the session immediately after Mr. Cleveland's option of signing or vetoing the Tariff bill runs out is simply an acknowledgment, therefore, of their failure to induce the President to yield his political prejudices and personal vanity to the supplicatory demand of his followers in the House that they shall not be condemned as "traitors to principle" by the implication, conveyed in the President's refusal to sign it, that the Gorman bill cannot honorably be accepted by any genuine Democrat or friend of tariff reform. The President's determination to spare himself the open humiliation of approving a bill which he had so passionately denounced is not, of course, relished by the Administration party in Congress it in the approaching political campaign. Mr. Cleveland, according to their view, is as morally responsible for the "surrender" to Mr. Gorman, which can be ratified only by his failure to veto the Senate bill, as are the members of the House who were led by Mr. Wilson and the President himself into a position where a complete and unconditional capitulation could not possibly be

THAT OVERWEENING VANITY. -Although by his blundering and awkward leadership the President has compelled the Democrats of the House to assume political responsibility for every "perfidy" and scandal of the Tariff bill, he now seeks, according to their view, to escape the terms which the "surrender" of Mr. Wilson made it morally obligatory on him, as well as the House Democrats, to submit to and make the best of. Mr. Gorman evidently understood the character of his great party rival when, in his savage assault on the author of the Wilson letter, he ascribed the President's political failings essentially to his overweening political and personal vanity. Rather than wound this vanity Mr. Cleveland is now preparing to evade accountability for a law which he detests, but fears to veto, by the ostrichlike device of letting the obnoxious bill take effect without his express approval, and with his implied condemnation. Political cowardice is never popular, however, and Mr. Cleveland's appearance in the poor-spirited rôle of hiding his head in the sand, and declining to take notice one way or the other of the most significant and important piece of legislation sent to him in either of his Presiden-

either political sagacity or homely good Thinking people are not to be deceived by such transparent puerility, and the President, by adhering to his apparent determination to ignore the Tariff bill, will simply lose the respect of candid voters, who can admire the courageous confession of defeat and the manly acceptance of punishment, if the defeat is irreparable, but who can only despise a transparent shrinking behind technicalities to escape the consequences of a reverse, and the hypocritical pretence of never having surrendered, when all the spoils of war are in the hands of the triumphant enemy. Mr. Cleveland's churlish "last-ditch" policy toward the Senate bill has already cost the Treasury nearly \$10,000,000 of revenue, without in the least neutralizing the "party dishonor and party perfedy" committed by Congress in the passage of the Gorman bill. But his offended vanity is destined to cos' his party still more in the coming canvass, for it will serve as an unanswerable comment on the already embarrassed efforts of the party leaders to apologize for the Gorman measure, and to obtain from the voters a fresh license to inflict upon the country similar exhibitions of legislative incompetency, perfidy and corruption. technicalities to escape the consequences of a recorruption.

PUSHED THROUGH WITHOUT COMMENT.

The adjournment resolution was pushed through both branches to-day without comment or objection. The Senate happened to be in executive session when it was acted on, but it was quickly disposed of by unanimous consent. No "corrective" legislation is to be attempted between now and Tuesday, and both branches will be only nominally in session for a few hours on Monday and Tuesday next.

The House of Representatives was in a dis-The House of Representatives was in a dishabille condition, so to speak, to-day. Fewer than a hunderd members were present, and, with few exceptions, those who sat on the Democratic side appeared to be gloomy and distrait. Some were clearing their desks of the session's accumulations, and wondering what nominating conventions or Nevember elections have in store for them. Kilgore, the Texas kicking statesman, had evidently heard of his defeat for a renomination, and was not present to object to requests for unanimous consent, but the vigilant Sayers, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, was at his post ready to prevent attempted raids upon the National Treasury. His service in that capacity has been a great deal more efficient than Holman's ever was, and at the sme time he has succeeded in retaining the confidence and respect of the House. On the Republican side, Payne, of New-York, and Cannon, of Illinois, were on the alert also to prevent the passage of "shaddy" bills by unanimous consent, and in the centre alse, facing the Speaker, and not twenty feet away, stood General Catchings, a member of the Democratic triumvirate that rules the House, ready and eager to offer a motion to adjourn. He was puffing a lighted cigar, and when he made the motion the amoke was curling above his head. He either forgot or disregarded the rule which forbids members to smoke in the chamber while the House is sitting, and nobody reminded him of the fact.

For the first time in the history of the House of Representatives, the resolution for an adjournhabille condition, so to speak, to-day. Fewer

reminded him of the fact.

For the first time in the history of the House of Representatives, the resolution for an adjournment sine die was moved, not by the chairman or senior member of the Committee on Ways and Means, but by a member of the Committee on Rules. This incident sharply emphasized the change that has taken place in the control of that body since the Democratic triumvirate assumed supreme and autocratic powers.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Aug. 24.-The President has ap proved the General Deficiency Appropriation and the following other bills and resolutions:

and the following other bills and resolutions:

To provide for the opening of certain abandone military reservations; to incorporate the Washington and Great Falls (Virginia and Maryland) Electric Rallway; to authorize the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Electric Rallway, which runs to Washington's home, to extend its line institute District of Columbia; to authorize the construction of a life-saving station near Rocky Point, or East Marion, L. I.; to repeal a resolution stationing the Recretary of War permission to allow the use of a pier at the mouth of the Casandria Ca